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~~Rec'd PCT/PTO 07 SEP 2000~~ 17 MARCH 1999
Rec'd PCT/PTO 31 JUL 2000
MINIMUM TILL SEEDING KNIFE

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09/623847

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a method of farming, a farm implement and
a knife or knife assembly which may be used as part of no-till or minimum-till
farming practices primarily for placement in the ground of seed and/or
fertilizer and other materials. The invention works in all field conditions, and
in particular it operates with minimum soil disturbance in minimum till and
10 zero till farming practices, better allows passage of trash in such practices,
and does not cause the hair-pinning of crop residue as is often caused by
disc-type openers. As a result, the method provides a simple, reliable and
inexpensive procedure and tool which can be used in all farming practices
so that multiple types of equipment are not required by farms for various soil
15 conditions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 Important advantages have been found in soil preparation, and seed and
fertilizer delivery in employing no-tilling or minimum tilling methods which
cause minimum disturbance to the soil. This is particularly important in dry
land conditions where the soil is subject to moisture and topsoil loss if
conventional tilling methods are used.

25 It is usually desirable when employing no-till farming practices to disturb the
soil surface as little as possible. The surface will be covered with the residue
from previous crops, and the surface layer will contain old root structure.
This plant material can serve to retain moisture below the surface and to
assist in securing the soil against runoff and erosion. Particularly in

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dry land conditions it is beneficial to retain this covering. Tools currently available to seed into zero till or minimum till conditions have encountered problems.

5 Fertilizing prior to seeding is a method utilized by some farmers. While
broadcasting the fertilizer on the surface is a method that does not disturb
the surface, it is very inefficient, as much of the fertilizer can be lost due to
run off of surface water. Placement of fertilizer at a level well below the level
10 that seed will be place, has been utilized. Tilling and fertilizing is disclosed in
Great Britain patent No. 1,574,412 issued to Ede in 1980. In that prior art
device an angled tilling blade for deeply penetrating the soil is shown with a
central duct and a number of separated orifices for providing fertilizer in
vertically separated bands. To maintain those desirable characteristics of the
15 surface structure in zero till conditions major surface disturbance is not
acceptable.

20 Zero till seeding devices have been developed to deposit high concentration
bands of fertilizer in furrows. If the seed is placed in close proximity to a high
concentration of fertilizer, burning of the newly germinated plant will result.
To avoid this one technique has been to separate the seeds by a soil layer
from the fertilizer.

25 In United States patent No. 5,396,851 issued to Beaujot in 1995 fertilizer is
deposited by a first vertical blade which cuts a deeper furrow. A second
blade cuts a second furrow in which to deposit seed. Other devices such as
disclosed in United States patent No. 4,798,151 issued to Rodrigues in 1989
form a deep fertilizer furrow, and a shallower shelf above the fertilizer on
which to plant the seed. In both cases, to minimize soil disturbance only a
30 narrow furrow is cut.

It is known to prepare soil when using traditional tilling methods to cut out weed growth prior to or at the time of a seeding operation.

5 US patent No. 1,085,825 issued in 1914 to Rubarth discloses a subsurface tilling blade for use with a traditional turning plowshare. The tilling blade is curved to angle the cut and includes a horizontal blade on the opposite side. The blades are shown to include an arrangement in overlapping fashion to cut the full width of the subsurface to remove weeds and old growth. Seeding and fertilizing are separate operations.

10 US patent No. 5,005,497 issued in 1991 to Kolskog discloses a deep banding knife for delivering seed and fertilizer with an additional transverse rod for disrupting weed growth. The banding knife makes a substantially vertical cut in the soil. The rod disrupts the subsoil to loosen soil and cut weeds. The transverse rods can be arranged in parallel to remove weeds completely.

Adaptations of these concepts have been used for deep placement of fertilizer in fully tilled row-crop situations.

20 In traditional zero till farming practice, no till furrows are separated by undisturbed areas of soil and weeds. Typically a herbicide application is necessary to control weeds which would otherwise compete with the crop growth and possibly contaminate the harvest. Herbicide is an expensive additional operation.

25 A further problem encountered by seeding implements particularly in zero till conditions is the accumulation of trash during seeding which impairs their operation. Many devices for seeding in zero till conditions provide a blade which penetrates the soil substantially vertically. Trash gathers around the blade and is dragged with the device. This can impair operation. It also

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removes the desired moisture retaining cover. In an effort to combat this problem the Beaujot patent discussed above is adapted to lift over obstacles, such as crop stubble, interrupting seeding. Such a technique reduces trash accumulation, but reduces seeding efficiency.

5

A deep sowing tool has been disclosed for rice seeding in relatively wet conditions in USSR patent No. 372,962 issued in 1973 using a tilling blade and deep seed delivery to cover seeds and to reduce the need to water. This is not suitable for zero tilling, as tilling using this tool is deep in order to cause deep soil aeration. The blade of this prior art design penetrates the soil essentially vertically, with an angled blade portion cutting more deeply. The blade portion of this design would also be subject to accumulation of trash.

10

15

Significant soil disruption occurs as vertical furrow parting tools are drawn through surface soils at relatively high velocity, especially in high trash conditions or with unprepared soils. Additional energy is imparted to the soil, throwing and turning the soil.

20

It is desired for minimum soil disruption to pass through the soil surface and any trash cleanly without undue lifting or turning of the soil. While disk openers have the ability to cut through most trash, some straw will not cut easily, and is pushed into the furrow, a result commonly called hairpinning. This can displace seeds, as well as drying out the seed bed. As well, effective no-till disc opener designs are relatively expensive.

25

The prior art fails to provide teaching to or a suggestion of any method or device for operation in zero or min-till conditions which provides tilling and/or seeding, fertilizing or weed clearing in a single pass without significantly disrupting the soil or the order of the soil structure and avoid

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hairpinning. It is desired to provide the advantages of tilling seeding and weed clearing without trash accumulation.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The invention provides a ground opening knife for use in no-till or minimum-till farming operations primarily in conjunction with seed and/or fertilizer placement adjacent a soil cut-line generally in the direction of travel comprising connection means adapted to mount the knife on a farm implement, and a blade comprising a lower portion, said lower portion adapted to open the soil along the direction of travel, said lower portion adapted to extend into the soil but no more than 6 inches measured vertically, said lower portion adapted to be oriented in a direction having a 1st component of between 30 and 60 degrees below horizontal in a plane transverse to the said direction of travel, and a 2nd component forward in the direction of travel.

20 The knife may include an upper portion adjacent said lower portion adapted to extend away from the surface of the soil and is adapted to pass through materials or residue on the surface of the soil or associated with the passage of the knife through the soil.

25 The knife way also include an extension extending substantially laterally from said lower portion and provides support for material delivery tubes at various locations along the blade and extension.

30 The knife may also include in extension to form a secondary furrow adjacent the said lower portion intermediate the surface of the soil and the lowermost

end of the said blade and may include an extension of said leading edge generally forward in the direction of travel.

The invention also provides a method of no-till or minimum-till farming operation primarily in conjunction with seed and/or fertilizer placement adjacent a soil cut-line aligned generally in the direction of travel comprising forming a furrow in the soil extending from said soil cut-line no more than 6" into the soil measured vertically, and forming the said furrow by cutting the soil along a direction having a 1st component of between 30 and 60 degrees below horizontal in a plane transverse to the said direction of travel, and a 2nd component forward in the direction of travel.

The method substantially minimizes any disturbance of the cut soil either above the said furrow or below it or both whether distribution of particulate or other materials is included at the same time within the furrow being formed.

The invention also provides a no-till or minimum-till farm implement primarily for use in conjunction with cultivation or materials placement adjacent a plurality of soil cut-lines generally parallel and in the direction of travel comprising a support frame structure, a plurality of around opening knives attached to said support structure, spaced from each other in a direction transverse to the direction of travel of the implement and each adapted to cut the soil along adjacent ones of said cut-lines, each said knife having a blade comprising a lower portion, said lower portion adapted to open the soil along the direction of travel, said lower portion adapted to extend into the soil but no more than 6 inches measured vertically between the surface of the soil and the lowermost extremity of said blade, said lower portion adapted to be oriented in a direction having a 1st component of

between 30 and 60 degrees below horizontal in a plane transverse to the said direction of travel, and a 2nd substantial component forward in the direction of travel.

5 The farm implement may include an extension of the blade extending laterally across a substantial portion of said spacing between adjacent said cut-lines when viewed in plan view.

10 The invention will be more clearly understood to those skilled in the art with the following detailed description of preferred embodiments with reference to the following draftings in which:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

15 Figure 1 is a plan view of a single knife according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side view of the embodiment of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front view of the embodiment of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a plan view of a further embodiment according to the present invention;

20 Figure 5 is a side view of the embodiment of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a front view of the embodiment of Figure 4;

Figure 7 is an isometric view of the embodiment of Figure 4 arranged on an implement for operation; and

25 Figures 8-1 through 8-3 are front, top and side elevations respectively of another embodiment of the invention adapted for double shooting of materials in seeding.

Like references are used throughout to designate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 The preferred embodiment of the single knife of the present invention is as shown generally at 10 in Figures 1-3. In Figure 1 arrow designated 1 shows the direction of travel of the knife through the soil when working.

10 As shown in Figure 7 the knife 10 is typically attached to a cultivator-type frame or implement generally indicated at 2 in Figure 7 to be towed by a tractor in a direction of travel 1 primarily in cooperation with a tow-between, or tow-behind seed supply carrier (not shown) having a repository of seed, fertilizer or other material and fluid passages for connection with the knife 10. The frame 1 is shown in general online only.

15 The knife 10 includes a shank 12 which serves as a connection for mounting the knife 10 selectively on the implement in a known fashion (as at 3 in Figure 7). As shown in Figure 7 an appropriate spacing 4 for seeding or tilling operations will be selected, determining the number and spacing of knives 10 mounted across the width of the implement. The shank 12 preferably has a pair of holes 13 for mounting bolts or the mounting could be provided in any conventional manner such as a knock-on taper mounting system or other known mounting means.

25 Knife 10 includes a blade 14 formed to penetrate the soil along a soil cut-line 11 oriented in the direction of travel. Penetration of the soil occurs at an angle A which has both substantial lateral (A1) and forward (A2) components of approximately 35 - 55 degrees to the surface 5 of the soil to be tilled. Preferably each of lateral and forward components A1 and A2

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respectively is 45 degrees. Soil penetration is by the lower portion of the blade as at 6 in Figure 3 and is no more than 6 inches, consistent with minimum till or no till farming practices.

- 5 The lateral component A1 of angle A determines the final angle of the furrow cut into the soil. The angled furrow allows seed to be planted ensuring soil cover.

10 The blade is also angled significantly forwardly by component A2 of angle A. Preferably lower end 17 of the cutting edge 16 is significantly in advance of the upper end 15 of the cutting edge 16. Deeper soil is cut and lifted in advance of cutting the surface soil allowing the surface to be cut along cut-line 11 more easily and without undue lateral disruption. Vertical motion is limited. The forward component of angle A of the blade cuts through the surface and trash layers last without accumulating trash on the knife 10. Leading edge 16 is preferably continuous from its lower end 17 to its upper end 15.

15
20 The blade 14 has a leading cutting edge 16 and a pair of opposing angled surfaces 18a and 18b which form a wedge-shaped profile. The profile shape is determined by the furrow opening required. Edge 16 may be in 2 parts, 1 below the surface and another above but preferably extends continuously above the surface sufficient to move trash and other materials aside without accumulation. Also preferably it is formed aligned with the leading edge of the lower portion of the blade.

25
30 Preferably surface 18b is inclined slightly from the horizontal to avoid sliding contact with the soil below the blade 14 and minimize soil disturbance below the cut.

Also preferably, the rear surface of blade 14 is also angled forwardly and downwardly so as to assist in the creation of a small temporary cavity behind the blade as it travels through the soil.

5 The overall effect is to provide a method and knife whereby primarily vertical motion is imparted to the soil to permit the blade 14 passage and then a return substantially vertical motion is permitted whereby the soil may return to its approximate original location.

10 Adjacent the trailing surface 20 of the blade 14 a conduit 22 may be secured for delivering seeds or other material.

15 The conduit 22 may have an outlet 24 near the lower end 17 of the blade 14 as shown in Figures 1 and 2, and as a result the outlet 24 is adjacent the lowest area of the furrow cut by the blade 14. The seed delivery conduit 22 is protected from damage as the blade 14 is advanced through the soil by blade body 14. The outlet 24 is also shielded from becoming clogged with earth by this arrangement.

20 Additional conduits along the blade for fertilizer, herbicide or other materials may be similarly located (not shown in Figures 1-3).

25 The preferred method provides the steps of forming an angled no-till or minimum till furrow by a knife which furrow cutting motion has both a substantial forward and a substantial lateral component both above and below the ground to a depth of 6 inches.

30 In a preferred method, seed and fertilizer are scattered from adjacent outlets in a pattern across the width of the furrow. The outlets may be spaced apart to appropriate depths and separation, for example, placing a fertilizer outlet

at the lowest end of the blade for deepest application and a seed outlet spaced above it on the angled blade 14.

Another preferred embodiment is shown in Figures 8 in which Figure 8-1 shows the embodiment in a front view, Figure 8-2 in a plan view and Figure 8-3 is a side elevation.

In Figures 8 the embodiment is shown in conjunction with the knife and method shown in Figures 1-3 with a additional double shoot extension 8. Leading edge 16 of the lower portion 7 is extended further forward and downward as best depicted in Figure 8-3. As seen in the front view of Figure 8-1 this will provide a secondary furrow or ledge intermediate the surface of the soil 5 and the lower end 17. Figures 8 show this embodiment as forming a v-shaped furrow particularly suited to the deposit of particulate material such as seed which would be retained in this groove. The extension 8 could have other shapes to form a ledge or other shape as required.

As extension 8 depends from lower surface 18b, extension 6 may be provided with a delivery conduit 19.

This double shoot method forms a seed or other material positioning shelf or secondary furrow within the angled furrow with a specific spacing from the lowermost extremity.

An alternate embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 4-6. The knife 10 includes a blade 14 as described above. The knife 10 further includes an extension blade 30 that extends substantially horizontally from the blade 14 preferably at its lowermost end 17. The extension blade 30 has a leading cutting edge 36, which preferable forms a continuation of or 3rd

part of leading edge 16. Edge 36 is substantially horizontal and is preferably oriented transverse to the direction of travel. The cutting edge 36 is formed between an upper surface 32 angled upwardly and rearwardly and a lower surface 33 which is substantially horizontal. The lower blade surface 33 may preferably be angled to the rear, upwardly about 2 degrees, or notched, to reduce drag.

The extension blade 30 increases the operating width of the knife 10 as shown in Figure 7. This extends the cultivating and/or planting area for greater seed bed utilization, or may be selected for greater spacing between seed planting while still effectively cutting existing plant roots to condition more of the width of soil. The extension blade 30 may be of varying width for different spacing considerations.

Outlets for seed, fertilizer and other additives may be spaced apart in or on the extension blade 30 to form distinct rows (not shown) and are preferably adjacent the rear surface thereof or may provide for broadcast across the width of extension 30.

Outlets may also be placed at the corner between the angled blade 14 and the extension 30 as at 24 on Figures 4 and 5, or higher on the angled blade 14, for vertical separation, such as for herbicide application nearer the soil surface.

As seen in Figure 7, a plurality of knives 10 shown including extension 30 on an implement frame in outline may be arranged spaced in continuous or overlapping arrangement on the implement 2 so that the full width of soil is conditioned. The number and spacing will depend on the crop and planting conditions. Suitable placement of outlets along extension 30 would result in a generally scattered seed and fertilizer delivery in behind each knife 10. In

this case the complete width of soil could be planted. Roots in the complete width of soil may also be cut by the blade extension without being dragged and fouling the knife 10.

- 5 The extension blade 30 may be positioned to travel under the path of the angled blade 14 of the adjacent knife 10.

Knives 10 are mounted to an implement or cultivator frame as in Figure 7. A wing section of the frame is illustrated in outline form. Additional central and wing sections are not shown. The frame is carried on load bearing wheels (not shown) which support the frame in a raised position for travel and in operative position.

Adjustment of the height of the frame in a known fashion accurately controls furrow depth. Depths may typically range from 1/2 inch to 4 inches or up to 6 inches. Alternatively, a ground following linkage may be used to attach each knife to the frame, with the depth being controlled by a wheel attached to each knife assembly.

In use the knives 10 arranged in parallel fashion on an implement or overlapping arrangement on an angled draw bar are drawn by a tractor together with a seed carrier provided with reservoirs of seed and fertilizer material and a fluid delivery system operatively connected with the conduits 22 on the knives 10. The frame 2 is advanced with the leading cutting edges 16 and, optionally, 36 facing in the direction of travel 1. The deposit of material is controlled to the speed of advance at the tractor in a known fashion.

The knife 10 will not normally produce overlapping furrows without the blade extension 30 being present, or being long enough to result in an

overlapped cut with adjacent rows as the placement would be too close. Weed control with herbicides is necessary in those circumstances.

As seeding occurs, fertilizer can be added simultaneously in controlled concentration, or at a desired depth or spacing from the seed. Fertilizer is more efficiently used without loss from runoff. Further fertilizer is placed to be available to the crop and not at the surface for weeds. A subsurface delivery of fertilizer is particularly effective if gaseous fertilizer, such as ammonia, is used. The knife provides a variety of options for placement with minimum adjustment and cost.

It may be desired to seed an area progressively in time for continuous harvest. Or with different additives, or with different crop. Since the process is a complete single pass operation, each seeding will include complete weeding and fertilizing more accurately than if separate steps are made which might leave areas untouched.

The invention may also be used as a light tilling tool for minimum soil disturbance without seeding or fertilizer outlets. This would cut weeds and provide minimum soil aeration. The knife advantageously does not turn the soil which would incorporate weed seeds from the surface into the soil to germinate.

Additional embodiments of the present invention will be apparent to persons of skill in the art.

1
2 Fig 9 is a plan view of an agricultural implement, for planting seeds, which incorporates
3 the seeding knives of the invention;

4 Fig 10 is a horizontal front elevation of an angled seeding knife, in use;

5 Fig 11 is a side elevation of the knife of Fig 10, from the left side in Fig 10, and Fig 11
6 includes a cross-section on the line X-X of Fig 10;

7 Fig 12 is a rear elevation of knife of Fig 10;

8 Fig 13 is a right side elevation of the knife of Fig 10;

9 Fig 14 is a cross-section of a blade of the knife of Fig 10, the cross-section being taken
10 in a plane at right angles to a knife-edge of the blade;

11 Fig 15 is a front elevation corresponding to Fig 10 of another angled seeding knife;

12 Figs 16,17,18 are further elevations of the knife of Fig 15;

13 Fig 19 is a pictorial elevation of a replaceable tip, of the knife of Fig 15;

14 Fig 20 is an elevation of the body of the knife of Fig 15, and is shaded to show the
15 configuration thereof.

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17
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19
20
21 Fig 9 is a plan-view diagram of an implement 120 which carries thirty-five angled-knife
22 seeders 123 in four rows. The implement 120 has a centre section 124, and two hinged
23 wings 125. The wings 125 can be folded upwards for road-transport and storage of the
24 implement. The centre section 124 includes a hitching means 126 whereby the
25 implement can be towed by a tractor.

26
27 It will be noted that some of the angled-knife seeders 123 slope to the left, and some to
28 the right. Thus, there is no, or only a small, net sideways force on the implement. The
29 left seeders and the right seeders are kept separate, in banks, since the configuration of
30 the seeders is not suitable for close-pitched left-right mountings thereof.

31
32 Press-wheels 127 are provided, one in-line behind each seeder, to roll over, and to
33 close the ground, after the seeds have been deposited by the seeders.

34

1 The seeders are attached each to a respective mounting bar 128, which is suspended
2 from the frame 129 of the implement, the suspension means including the usual break-
3 back-spring mountings 130.

4
5 Fig 10 is a front view of one of the angled-knife seeders 123. Fig 10 shows the seeder
6 being dragged forwards, i.e out of the paper, as indicated by the arrow 132. Fig 11 is a
7 lateral or side elevation, showing the seeder being drawn through the ground, and
8 moving to the left as indicated by arrow 132. Fig 11 includes an inset cross-section,
9 taken on line X-X of Fig 10; it is emphasized that line X-X is vertical, i.e the inset cross-
10 section in Fig 11 lies in a vertical plane.

11
12 As shown from the front view, Fig 10, the seeder or knife 123 has an angled blade 134,
13 which extends down into the ground to a depth, typically, of about 10 cm. The depth
14 is determined by the needs of the type of seeds being planted; planting seeds deeper
15 than 10 cm would be unusual, and 15 cm can be regarded as a maximum planting
16 depth.

17
18 The angled knife cuts an angled slit-opening in the ground, and the seeds are
19 deposited therein. The seeds to be planted are supplied from a hopper on the
20 implement, and are blown along a hose by means of a fan which forces an air flow in
21 the hose. The hoses are of flexible plastic tubing, one for each seeder (the hoses are
22 not shown in Fig 9).

23
24 Each flexible hose is clipped to a respective conduit 135, which is built into the seeder
25 123. The conduit is structurally integrated into the back-side of the angled-knife-blade
26 134, and runs down the back-side 136 of the blade. The conduit ends in a discharge
27 mouth 137, from which the seeds emerge, and fall down into the slit-opening. The
28 discharge mouth 137 is near the bottom of the knife blade, whereby the seeds are
29 deposited more or less at the bottom of the slit opening.

30
31 The conduit 135 is shown in the rear view of the seeder, Fig 12, and in the opposite
32 side-elevational view to Fig 11, Fig 13. The upper end of the conduit terminates at a
33 port 138, into which the flexible hose can be secured.

34

1 The knife blade has an over-surface 139 and an under-surface 140. These surfaces are
2 respective flat planes, which meet at a line, that line being the knife-edge 142. The
3 blade is generally triangular in cross-section. in that the surfaces 139,140 slope back
4 from the knife edge, to a maximum thickness of the blade at the back-side 136 thereof.
5 The conduit 135 is accommodated within the thickness of the back-side of the blade.

6
7 Fig 14 is a cross-section of the blade 134. and shows the dimensions thereof. The Fig
8 14 cross-section is taken in a plane at right angles to the knife-edge. The dimension
9 143 is the distance between the over-surface 139 and the under-surface 140 at the
10 back-side of the blade, which in this case is 32 mm; and dimension 145 is the distance
11 from the knife-edge 142 to a mid-point of the conduit 135, which in this case is 70 mm.
12 The conduit 135 has an internal diameter of 24 mm. The angle between the over-
13 surface 139 and the under-surface, 140, in the cross-section at right-angles to the knife-
14 edge, is called the wedge angle 146, which in this case is 25 degrees.

15
16 Not only is the angled blade 134 angled to the side, at a side-slope-angle 147, as
17 shown in Figs 10 and 12, but the blade is also given a forward pitch angle 148, as
18 shown in Figs 11 and 13. In this case, the side-slope angle 147 is 45 degrees, and the
19 forward pitch angle is also 45 degrees.

20
21 The leading knife-edge 142 is positioned such that when the blade is viewed from in
22 front, only the over-surface 139 can be seen. The under-surface 140 is invisible. That is
23 to say, the knife edge is at the lowermost point of every vertical cross-section taken
24 through the blade 134. Thus, the portion of soil that lies in the path of the blade lies in
25 the path of the over-surface 139 of the blade. The over-surface has the wedge angle
26 146, and the soil is therefore driven upwards, by the wedge angle. The uplift travel of
27 the soil is determined by the vertical height 149 of the over-surface 139, as presented to
28 the oncoming soil, which in this case is about 8 cm.

29
30 Fig 15 is a front elevation of another design of angled-knife seeder 150. In this case,
31 the above-ground portion of the seed conduit 152 is positioned to one side of the
32 above-ground shank 153. This location of the conduit provides access for the nuts and
33 bolts which are used at 154 to fix the seeder to the mounting bar 128. However,
34 although access for the nuts and bolts is good, the extra width of the shank 153 means

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1 that the shank can be obtrusive, and can cause soil debris created by the passing of
2 the angled blade to hang up; it might be regarded that the wide shank can act like a
3 bulldozer blade.

4
5 A deflector surface 156 is provided, for deflecting soil debris away from the front face of
6 the shank 153. The deflector surface is angled to deflect the debris downwards, and to
7 the side. The nub 157 serves also to break the upward flow of the debris, and to keep
8 the shank 153 clear.

9
10 It may be noted that, in Fig 1, the triangular gusset-surface 159 also was disposed at an
11 angle that included a downwards component, and so the gusset-surface 159 also
12 served to deflect up-flowing debris downwards, and sideways, away from the shank 12
13 of the knife. Thus, the deflector-surface can be on the outside (Fig 15) or the inside
14 (Fig 1) of the angle between the shank and the blade. Providing downward-facing
15 deflector surfaces on both the inside and the outside also is possible, except that the
16 designer should take care that the knife is not weakened thereby, at the transition 160
17 (Fig 15), 162 (Fig 1), between the shank and the angled blade.

18
19 Figs 16,17,18 are other views of the knife of Fig 15. It will be noted that this knife
20 includes a separable and replaceable tip 163. The tip is shown separately in Fig 19.
21 Fig 20 is a shaded view of the back of the body 164 of the knife, and shows not only
22 how the conduit in this design is moulded into the shape of the knife, but shows also a
23 spline 165 on the body, which forms the mounting base for the replaceable tip 163.
24 The tip is held to the spline 165 by means of a pin which engages the pin-receiving-
25 hole 167. The spline is prism-shaped, having a triangular cross-section like that of the
26 blade itself, but smaller, and the tip includes a socket that is complementary to the
27 conduit. Once pinned in place, the tip is very securely constrained against all modes of
28 movement relative to the body 164. The pin serves only to keep the tip from falling
29 down the spline, but the force tending to make the tip move in that mode is minimal: all
30 the heavy forces between the tip and the body are supported by the chunky spline 165.

31
32 The conduit 152 continues inside the spline 165. It is important that the seeds are
33 deposited close to the bottom of the cut opening; with the conduit inside the spline,
34 even though the bottom part of the knife comprises the tip, the conduit goes to the

1 bottom of the opening. (It would be inefficient to cut the opening deeper than the
2 planting depth of the seed, so the discharge mouth of the conduit should be as near
3 the bottom of the knife as possible.) On the other hand, the prudent designer would
4 seek to avoid calling for the manufacture of a (tubular) extension of the conduit in the
5 tip casting. Putting the conduit in the spline puts the discharge mouth of the conduit
6 more or less at the bottom of the trench, even though the knife has a replaceable tip.

7
8 It will be noted that the lower extremity 168 of the knife edge 169 on the body 164 is
9 rounded convexly, whereas the upper extremity 172 of the knife edge 170 on the tip 163
10 includes a tag 173 which is rounded concavely. Thus, debris travelling up the knife
11 edge can readily pass smoothly over the transition between the two knife edges
12 169,170. The designer should see to it that the knife edges do not contain
13 interruptions, upon which soil-debris could be snagged. Forming the body 164 with a
14 large convex radius is easy from the casting-manufacture standpoint; it is much easier
15 to control the quality of a concavely-curved tag on the tip casting than on the body
16 casting.

17
18 The knife edge 170 on the tip 163 can be blunter than the knife edge 169 on the body.
19 The tip operates more deeply, where debris, even if imperfectly cut, tends to be
20 brushed off the knife edge by the pressing passing soil. On the body, the knife edge
21 itself has to do all the cutting of debris and vegetation, with little assistance from the
22 passing soil, since, being shallower, the passing soil might more easily be deflected. It
23 is noted that, if it happened, a hang-up of imperfectly cut material on the knife edge
24 would be quite a serious problem, as it would quickly lead to disruption and
25 disturbance of a large area of soil around the slit opening.

26
27 Conventionally, when seeding has been done with seeding knives (as opposed to discs,
28 etc) the seeding knife has been held vertically. When the seeding knife is held at a
29 side-slope-angle, as described herein, the manner in which the soil is opened for
30 receiving the seeds is considerably changed.

31
32 When the knife is at a side-slope-angle of about 45 degrees to the horizontal, what
33 happens is that a flap 174 of soil is lifted temporarily by the passing blade 134, and
34 then the flap is lowered gently back after the seeder knife 123 has passed. As a result,

1 the layers of the soil are preserved, during seeding. In other words, it is possible for a
2 farmer to plant seeds without disturbing the stratification of the soil. It may be noted
3 that the press wheels 127 serve to press the flap 174 back down, and assist in the
4 maintainance of stratification: thus the function of the press wheel is more in harmony
5 with the action of the angled blade, than in the case of a press wheel linked with, for
6 example, a non-angled (vertical) seeding knife.

7
8 Maintenance of soil stratification is important in currently-favoured minimum-till farming
9 regimes, because moisture in the layers a few centimetres down is not dissipated; weed
10 seeds on the surface remain on the surface and do not germinate; and stalks and
11 vegetation at the surface remain intact, providing cover and moisture retention. On the
12 other hand, the angled knife, especially when a wing extension is provided below
13 ground, cuts and severs the roots of any vegetation that might be present, whereby
14 weeds and unwanted plant growth are destroyed at the time of planting the seeds. It
15 may be noted that the weeds are destroyed simply by mechanical action. Using
16 herbicide to destroy weeds is expensive and can be dangerous, and has to be done as
17 a preliminary operation from seeding. Under suitable conditions, the underground
18 "reach" of the angled knife can be enough to sever the roots of weeds and other growth
19 not only around the seed openings, but over the whole area of ground between the
20 openings.

21
22 The fact that the flap of soil is pushed upwards by the angled blade does not mean that
23 the soil is compressed: if the soil were pushed downwards or sideways, it would
24 become compressed and perhaps smeared, since there is no where for the deflected
25 soil to go; but when the soil is urged upwards, the soil simply moves upwards. Of
26 course, lifting deeper soil would involve lifting the weight of all the soil above, so lifting
27 without compression only works down to shallow depths. Thus, it would not be
28 possible to lift a flap of soil without compressing it if the soil were more than 10 or 15
29 cm deep. But it is recognised that seed planting is done predominantly at shallower
30 depths than that; and it is recognised that the depths down to which an angled blade
31 can cause the soil to simply lift without being compressed is a suitable depth to enable
32 planting of nearly all types of seeds.

33
34 If the knife were nearly vertical, i.e if the knife were angled over at more than about 60

degrees to the horizontal, the lifting action that occurs with the angled knife would become negligible. With the 45-degree angle, most of the movement of the soil that occurs is a riding up of the soil over the front edge of the knife. At 60 degrees, the soil tends to be bulldozed, or chiselled, rather than slit or cut. Insofar as the soil is pushed to the side by the knife, the soil is compressed, and smeared, rather than gently lifted.

Of course, the knife must emerge from the ground surface, and the very shallow soil around the point of emergence inevitably is lifted too much, and tends to fly away. However, this effect is less disturbing than inserting a vertical chisel into the ground.

If the knife were more nearly horizontal, this fly-away lifting of the shallow soil might be too much. Besides, if the knife were nearly horizontal, although the knife would still lift the flap of soil, the knife blade would need to be too long in order to get down to the seed planting depth, which would mean that too much soil was being moved for a given planting depth, and which would be poor mechanically.

Tests have shown that the flap-lifting, stratification-maintaining, advantageous effects of the angled blade are largely lost if the blade is angled (i.e the side-slope-angle) more than about 55 degrees or less than about 35 degrees. 60 degrees and 30 degrees can be regarded as the practical limits. It has been found that the force required to draw the angled blade through the ground is at a minimum when the blade is at about 45 degrees. It may be noted that minimum draw force is an indication of minimum ground disturbance, which is what makes for minimum-till agriculture.

The leading knife-edge of the angled blade should be lowermost in the ground. That is to say, the soil approaching the blade should "see" only the over-surface of the blade. Thus, all the soil that is deflected is deflected upwards. If some of the soil were driven downwards, or horizontally sideways, it would be compressed or smeared, and seeding is most effective and efficient when the seeds are placed on and in soil that has not just been compressed.

The effective but gentle lifting as desired has been obtained with angled blades where the blade has been so presented that the over-surface has been about 7 cm high, measured in a vertical sense, from the leading knife edge to the back of the over-

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1 surface. (The thickness of the blade, measured in a plane at right angles to the leading
2 edge, preferably is between 25 and 45 mm.) The angle between the over-surface of the
3 blade and the under-surface, called the wedge angle, is a key factor in determining the
4 lift of the blade, and good results have been obtained when the wedge angle lies
5 between 20 and 30 degrees.

6
7 Preferably, the over-surface should be a single flat plane over its whole area, but it is
8 recognised that it is the front of the over-surface of the blade that is key to the
9 performance, i.e the front 4 cm of the over-surface contiguous with the knife edge.

10
11 Preferably, the blade is generally triangular as to its cross-sectional shape, the three
12 sides of the triangle being the over-surface, the under-surface, and the back-side of the
13 blade. (The back-side is not, as shown, a flat plane.) It is recognised that triangular is
14 a good shape, in that it leads to a suitable angle for the over-surface of the blade, in
15 order for the over-surface to deflect soil dynamically; also, the bottom face can be easily
16 set to not touch the soil passing-by underneath the blade; also, the thick back-side has
17 to be thick to accommodate the conduit. In short, the triangular shape is a highly
18 efficient shape for performing the soil-moving operations required for seeding, for
19 accommodating the seed conduit, and (not least) is a good shape for providing
20 mechanical strength and rigidity in just the right amounts for the task.

21
22 The designer should see to it that the knife is reasonably short, in the travel direction.
23 Length would just lead to extra drag, and perhaps smearing of the soil. The aim should
24 be to combine efficient use of surfaces and angles to give the smooth lift-then-fall-back
25 movement of the soil, without disturbing the soil, and while maintaining stratification.
26 The designer should see to it that the surfaces are angled enough, and are long
27 enough for that, and of course the knife has to be strong and rigid enough to be struck
28 occasionally by stones etc without being damaged. It is recognised that the angled
29 blade as described herein is a design that handles these conflicting requirements very
30 advantageously.

31
32 The conduit preferably should be in the size range of 15 to 25 mm diameter, for proper
33 seed conveyance. It is recognised that such a size of conduit is well-suited to being
34 located behind the triangular angled blade, as described. The blade surfaces, i.e the

1 over-surface and the under-surface, slope towards the conduit as two simple flat planes,
2 straight from the knife edge.

3
4 As mentioned, the functions of the blade require that the blade be wide enough for its
5 surfaces to be so angled as to be effective; and the blade must also be strong enough;
6 beyond that, the blade should preferably be short. Good results have been obtained
7 when the blade is about 7 cm, or at least between 5 cm and 10 cm, in width, from the
8 knife-edge to a mid-point inside the conduit.

9
10 The blade should have forward pitch to ensure the soil debris can clear, by riding
11 upwards along the knife edge, and out of the soil. It will happen sometimes that some
12 materials are not cut, or are not cut immediately, by the knife edge, and will be piled up
13 ahead of the knife edge, thereby blunting the knife edge. The angled knife should have
14 forward pitch to counteract this. Of course, conventional vertical seeding knives have
15 had forward pitch.

16
17 Preferably, the seed conduit should be integral with the knife unit. If separate, the
18 conduit has to be attached to the knife unit. The conduit should not get in the way, not
19 least above ground, where the conduit can contribute to snagging of soil debris.
20 Therefore, the conduit should lie in line behind the knife. Whilst this is clearly
21 achievable below ground, above ground putting the conduit in line with the knife
22 structure is not so good, because the shank of the knife is attached to the mounting bar
23 by bolts passing through from front to back, and putting the conduit behind the shank
24 would deny access to the bolts/nuts.

25
26 The designer also wants the point of attachment of the flexible seed hose to be high,
27 out of harm's way, and also wants to provide room for a clip for attaching the hose into
28 the conduit. The designer either can put the conduit on a stalk that protrudes out
29 behind the shank (which suits fabricated construction (Fig 2)), or can put the conduit to
30 one side of the shank (which suits casting (Fig 16)). Or, the conduit may be finished
31 lower down, below where the shank is bolted to the mounting bar (Fig 11), although
32 now the flexible hose might be vulnerably close to the ground. Putting the conduit to
33 one side of the shank (Fig 16) gives access to the fixing bolts, but now the front face of
34 shank is thereby widened, so it is even more important to take measures against

1 snagging of the above-ground soil debris on the shank.

2
3 One of the benefits of the angled blade configuration lies in the ability to deposit two
4 types of items simultaneously, e.g seeds and fertiliser, which preferably should be kept
5 spaced apart, upon planting. Simultaneous deposition of both seeds and fertiliser (Figs
6 8) is simplified by the fact that the knife is at an angle, while ensuring same are kept
7 spaced apart. If the knife were vertical, both items would fall to the bottom of the
8 trench, and it would be difficult to keep the items apart. On vertical knife seeders, it is
9 conventional to provide side ledges, for fertiliser; however, the protrusions on the
10 vertical knives that produce such side ledges have also compressed the soil.

11
12 Generally, the farmer wishes to plant as many rows of seeds as possible in a single
13 pass of the seeder implement. In one of the machines described herein, thirty-five
14 seeders are provided on a single implement. The smallest number that might
15 practically be contemplated, would be about eighteen seeders per implement. The
16 large number of seeders is appropriate for single-pass seeding operations at shallow
17 depth, in that a tractor can easily provide the force necessary to draw a large number of
18 shallow seeders through the ground. This may be contrasted with the conventional
19 usage of angled cutters to break up hard-pan sub-soil, i.e caked clay and soil some
20 50cm or more below ground. Sometimes, these deep angled-cutters have been used
21 to prepare ground for seeding, but in that case the seeding has been done separately,
22 as a follow-up seeding operation, using conventional seed drills. (Breaking up hard-pan
23 also can be done for other purposes, e.g to improve drainage.) The conventional
24 large, deep, hard-pan angled-cutters were angled simply in order to cover more ground.
25 They were constructed so as to cause maximum disturbance to the soil, at a large
26 depth; they required large forces to draw them through the ground, so that only a small
27 number, say four or five, could be pulled by a tractor. The use of an angled blade as
28 described herein to lift shallow flaps of soil with minimum disruption, and to lower the
29 soil flap back down without disturbing stratification, makes a clear contrast with the use
30 of deep angled cutters to break up hard-pan. It is emphasized that the gentle,
31 minimum-till, operations described can take place only at shallow depths.

32
33 In the above aspects, the invention is defined by reference to an implement, in which
34 the angled blades are mounted for operation. In another aspect, the invention can be

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defined with respect only to the knife unit itself, independently of the implement. In this case, the definition makes use of the shank of the knife, and of the axis of the shank. When the shank is provided with two bolts, one above the other, for attachment to the mounting bar, the shank axis (in a frontal view of the shank) is the line that runs through the bolts. However, even if the shank is mounted by means other than two bolts vertically in-line, the shank still has an axis, which can be determined by the geometry of the shank in a particular case. The major features of the invention, that the blade lies at an angle to the shank in front view, and the shallow depth of the blade, are present in this definition.

As mentioned above, sometimes the conventional vertical knife seeders have included, as an accessory, a means for providing a side ledge to the vertical trench. As mentioned, grains of fertiliser are deposited on or in this side ledge, whereby the fertiliser can be kept spaced apart from the seeds. The fertiliser rests on the ledge, while the seeds fall down to the bottom of the vertical trench.

An example of such a vertical-knife-with-side-ledge structure is depicted in Canadian patent publication CA-2,099,555 (Henry, 1995). Henry's structure includes first a conventional vertical knife-blade 25, for cutting a vertical slit in the ground, with the associated delivery pipe for depositing seeds at the bottom of the vertical slit. Henry also shows a ledge-cutting accessory 28. The accessory 28 is fixed to the back of the vertical knife-blade 25. Thus, in the design as depicted in Figs 5a,5b of Henry, two injectors are shown: one for injecting seeds, and the other for injecting fertiliser.

Regarding Henry's vertical knife-blade cutter / seed injector: when viewed from the side (Fig 5a), Henry's knife blade 25 is angled, such that the bottom extremity of the knife-blade leads the rest of the knife-blade as the knife-blade travels through the ground. It is conventional, and very common, for vertical seeding-trench knife-blades to be angled forwards, i.e bottom-edge leading. In the front view (Fig 5b), Henry's knife-blade 25 is not angled at all.

Regarding Henry's side-ledge cutter / fertiliser-injector: when viewed from the side (Fig 5a), Henry's ledge-cutter 28 is so angled as to be "bottom-edge trailing". That is to say, the bottom extremity of the ledge-cutter lags, or trails, as the ledge-cutter travels through the ground. In the front view (Fig 5b), Henry's ledge-cutter 28 makes an angle to the horizontal of about 45 degrees.

Neither of the blades or cutters of Henry will achieve the "gentle up-and-over" effect, which is the aim of the present invention. This is because neither of the blades or cutters of Henry has an over-surface and an under-surface, which meet at a line, where the line defines the leading knife edge of the blade, and where the knife edge, thus defined, has a side-slope angle of between 30 degrees and 60 degrees.

1 defined with respect only to the knife unit itself, independently of the implement. In this
2 case, the definition makes use of the shank of the knife, and of the axis of the shank.
3 When the shank is provided with two bolts, one above the other, for attachment to the
4 mounting bar, the shank axis (in a frontal view of the shank) is the line that runs through
5 the bolts. However, even if the shank is mounted by means other than tow bolts
6 vertically in-line, the shank still has an axis, which can be determined by the geometry
7 of the shank in a particular case. The major features of the invention, that the blade lies
8 at an angle to the shank in front view, and the shallow depth of the blade, are present
9 in this definition.
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